UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/053,765	01/18/2002	William Ho Chang		5434

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William H. Chang
FLEXIWORLD TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
PMB 267
3439 N.E. Sandy Blvd.
Portland, OR 97232-1959

EXAMINER
RILEY, MARCUS T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/053,765	CHANG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Marcus T. Riley	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 October 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *29-35* is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) *1-28 and 36-38* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *29-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *18 January 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1.   **Claims 1, 22-28, 36-38** are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on October 16, 2007.

    Applicant's election with traverse of species II in the reply filed on October 16, 2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the application contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct species of the claimed invention. This is not found persuasive because the Applicant submitted new claims which would require further search.

Applicant's Arguments

I.   *The action under reply is the third action in this case and therefore is not permitted under 37 CFR 1.146.*

II.   *The examiners requirement for election of species does not identify any embodiment of the invention as described in the detailed description starting on page 12 of the specification and is therefore improper.*

III.   *"...it is logically erroneous to say that a computer readable medium encoded with software that does not support the feature of the wireless information apparatus being able to output images to a printing device without need to install an output driver specific to that printing device is patentably distinct from a computer readable medium encoded with software*

that does not support the feature of the wireless information apparatus being able to output images to a display device without need to install an output driver specific to that display device because a claim drawn to either of these species, as defined by the examiner, would be rejected as being indefinite on the ground that it does not define the subject matter that the applicant regards as his invention."

Examiner's Response

I.   The action under reply is the third action in this case and is permitted under MPEP 811. [R-3] *"Time for Making Requirement"*. 37 CFR 1.142 (a), second sentence, **>indicates that a restriction requirement "will normally< be made before any action upon the merits; it may be made at any time before final action**." This means the examiner should make a proper requirement as early as possible in the prosecution, in the first action if possible, otherwise, as soon as the need for a proper requirement develops.

Before making a restriction requirement after the first action on the merits, the examiner will consider whether there will be a serious burden if the restriction is not required. Thus, Examiner's restriction requirements are proper.

II.   The examiners requirement for election of species does identify embodiments of the invention as described in the detailed description starting on page 12 of the specification and is therefore proper. See Examiner's *"Election/Restrictions"* page 2, line item 1 which includes paragraphs I-VI.

III.   Applicant's claims are directed to distinct species of the claimed invention. A computer readable medium encoded with software that does not support the feature of the wireless

information apparatus being able to output images to a printing device without need to install an output driver specific to that printing device is patentably distinct from a computer readable medium encoded with software that does not support the feature of the wireless information apparatus being able to output images to a display device without need to install an output driver specific to that display device because a claim drawn to either of these species is indefinite on the grounds that it does not define the subject matter that the applicant regards as his invention. Thus, it is possible to say whether the species are patentably distinct.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 29-35** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silverbrook et al. (US 6,813,039 B1 hereinafter, Silverbrook '039) in combination with McIntyre (US 6,958,821 hereinafter, McIntyre '821).

Regarding claim 29; Silverbrook '039 discloses a method of transferring digital data from an information apparatus with access to content to a wireless output device by short range wireless communication, wherein the information apparatus includes at least one wireless communication unit, the method comprising: opening a wireless communication channel (*"The pen is wireless and communicates with the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. Tags are sufficiently small and densely arranged that the pen can reliably image at least one tag even on a*

single click on the page. It is important that the pen recognize the page ID and position on every interaction with the page, since the interaction is stateless." column 8, lines 56-62); searching wirelessly for a wireless device that is available for wireless connection (*"The pen is wireless and communicates with the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. Tags are sufficiently small and densely arranged that the pen can reliably image at least one tag even on a single click on the page. It is important that the pen recognize the page ID and position on every interaction with the page, since the interaction is stateless."* column 8, lines 56-62); receiving over the wireless communication channel an attribute corresponding to each wireless device found in the search, the attribute being at least one of a name, a device type, a device address number, a security code, and an output device profile (*"The pen is wireless and communicates with the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. Tags are sufficiently small and densely arranged that the pen can reliably image at least one tag even on a single click on the page. It is important that the pen recognize the page ID and position on every interaction with the page, since the interaction is stateless."* column 8, lines 56-62); conforming, at the information apparatus, at least part of the content into an output data, using at least in part the said received attribute, the output data being at least partly device independent of the selected wireless output device and comprising at least one digital file encoded with a digital format (*"The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. The transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer."* column 18, lines 13-17); and transferring the output data over the wireless connection to the selected wireless output device for rendering (*"The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a*

short-range radio link. The transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer." column 18, lines 13-17).

Silverbrook '039 does not expressly disclose selecting a wireless output device found in the search based at least in part on the received attributes, the output device being at least one of a printing device, an audio device and a display device; and establishing a wireless connection with the selected wireless output device.

McIntyre '821 discloses selecting a wireless output device found in the search based at least in part on the received attributes, the output device being at least one of a printing device, an audio device and a display device (*"This object is achieved by a method of analyzing an image provided by a user to determine the likelihood of user interest in materials related to products of third parties and sending such materials for display or printing for the user... and c) selecting one or more items of product materials based on their likelihood of interest to the user and sending them to the user for display or printing.*" column 2, lines 18-41). See also (*"It should also be noted that the present invention implemented in a combination of software and/or hardware is not limited to devices, which are physically connected and/or located within the same physical location. One or more of the devices illustrated in FIG. 3 may be located remotely and may be connected via a wireless connection.*" column 7, lines 57-62); establishing a wireless connection with the selected wireless output device (*"It should also be noted that the present invention implemented in a combination of software and/or hardware is not limited to devices, which are physically connected and/or located within the same physical location. One or more of*

the devices illustrated in FIG. 3 may be located remotely and may be connected via a wireless connection." column 7, lines 57-62);

Silverbrook '039 and McIntyre '821 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of network systems (*"FIG. 2A is a block diagram showing communications network of connected computers suitable for practicing the present invention..."* McIntyre '821 at column 2, lines 61-63).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the network system as taught by Silverbrook '039 by adding selecting a wireless output device found in the search based at least in part on the received attributes, the output device being at least one of a printing device, an audio device and a display device; and establishing a wireless connection with the selected wireless output device as taught by McIntyre '821.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it advantageous to provide an advertiser or other purveyor of information with the opportunity to automatically make intelligent directed advertising decisions by analyzing the image content of consumer digital images (*"It is an advantage of the present invention that it provides an advertiser or other purveyor of information with the opportunity to automatically make intelligent directed advertising decisions by analyzing the image content of consumer digital images."* McIntyre '821 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Silverbrook '039 with McIntyre '821 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 30; Silverbrook '039 discloses after the selecting step: obtaining a security key at the information apparatus (*"The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. The transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer."* column 18, lines 13-17); sending the security key to the selected output device over the wireless communication channel for authentication (*"Cryptography is used to protect sensitive information, both in storage and in transit, and to authenticate parties to a transaction. There are two classes of cryptography in widespread use: secret-key cryptography and public-key cryptography. The netpage network uses both classes of cryptography."* column 30, lines 48-53); receiving over the wireless communication channel at least an indication related to a successful security key authentication (*"...when reference is made to the secure transmission of information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually happens is that the printer obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the certificate authority, uses the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret session key with the server, and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A session key, by definition, can have an arbitrarily short lifetime."* column 31, lines 32-40); and utilizing the authenticated security key to establish secure wireless access to the selected wireless output device (*"Once the application has distributed all of the document structures to the subscribers' selected printers via the relevant page servers, it multicasts the various subsets of the shared objects on the previously selected multicast channels. Both page servers and printers monitor the appropriate multicast channels and receive their required content objects. They are then able to populate the previously pointcast document structures. This allows the page servers*

to add complete documents to their databases, and it allows the printers to print the documents."

column 36, lines 16-24).

Regarding claim 31; Silverbrook '039 discloses a method of secure wireless transfer of digital data from an information apparatus with access to content to a wireless output device by short range wireless communication, wherein the information apparatus includes at least one wireless communication unit, the method comprising: opening a wireless communication channel (*"The pen is wireless and communicates with the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. Tags are sufficiently small and densely arranged that the pen can reliably image at least one tag even on a single click on the page. It is important that the pen recognize the page ID and position on every interaction with the page, since the interaction is stateless."* column 8, lines 56-62); searching over the wireless communication channel for a wireless device that is available for wireless connection (*"The pen is wireless and communicates with the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. Tags are sufficiently small and densely arranged that the pen can reliably image at least one tag even on a single click on the page. It is important that the pen recognize the page ID and position on every interaction with the page, since the interaction is stateless."* column 8, lines 56-62); receiving over the wireless communication channel at least an attribute corresponding to each wireless device found in the search, the attribute including one or more of a name, a device type, a device address, and an output device profile (*"The pen is wireless and communicates with the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. Tags are sufficiently small and densely arranged that the pen can reliably image at least one tag even on a single click on the page. It is important that the pen recognize the page ID and position on every interaction with the page, since the interaction is stateless."* column 8, lines 56-62); obtaining a

security key relating to the selected wireless output device at the information apparatus (*"The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. The transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer."* column 18, lines 13-17); sending the security key to the selected output device over the wireless communication channel for authentication (*"Cryptography is used to protect sensitive information, both in storage and in transit, and to authenticate parties to a transaction. There are two classes of cryptography in widespread use: secret-key cryptography and public-key cryptography. The netpage network uses both classes of cryptography."* column 30, lines 48-53). See also (*"The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. The transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer."* column 18, lines 13-17); receiving over the wireless communication channel at least an indication related to a successful security key authentication (*"...when reference is made to the secure transmission of information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually happens is that the printer obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the certificate authority, uses the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret session key with the server, and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A session key, by definition, can have an arbitrarily short lifetime."* column 31, lines 32-40); Silverbrook '039 discloses conforming, at the information apparatus, at least part of the content into an output data, the conforming related at least in part to the received attribute (*"The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. The*

transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer." column 18, lines 13-17); and transferring the output data over the wireless connection to the selected wireless output device for rendering ("The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. The transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer." column 18, lines 13-17); and transferring the output data over the secure wireless communication channel to the selected wireless output device ("The pen is wireless and transmits digital ink to the netpage printer via a short-range radio link. The transmitted digital ink is encrypted for privacy and security and packetized for efficient transmission, but is always flushed on a pen-up event to ensure timely handling in the printer." column 18, lines 13-17).

Silverbrook '039 does not expressly disclose selecting a wireless output device found in the search based at least in part on the received attributes; establishing a secured wireless communication channel with the selected wireless output device.

McIntyre '821 discloses selecting a wireless output device found in the search based at least in part on the received attributes ("This object is achieved by a method of analyzing an image provided by a user to determine the likelihood of user interest in materials related to products of third parties and sending such materials for display or printing for the user... and c) selecting one or more items of product materials based on their likelihood of interest to the user and sending them to the user for display or printing." column 2, lines 18-41). See also ("It should also be noted that the present invention implemented in a combination of software and/or

hardware is not limited to devices, which are physically connected and/or located within the same physical location. One or more of the devices illustrated in FIG. 3 may be located remotely and may be connected via a wireless connection." column 7, lines 57-62); establishing a secured wireless communication channel with the selected wireless output device (*"It should also be noted that the present invention implemented in a combination of software and/or hardware is not limited to devices, which are physically connected and/or located within the same physical location. One or more of the devices illustrated in FIG. 3 may be located remotely and may be connected via a wireless connection."* column 7, lines 57-62).

Silverbrook '039 and McIntyre '821 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of network systems (*"FIG. 2A is a block diagram showing communications network of connected computers suitable for practicing the present invention..."* McIntyre '821 at column 2, lines 61-63).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the network system as taught by Silverbrook '039 by adding selecting a wireless output device found in the search based at least in part on the received attributes, the output device being at least one of a printing device, an audio device and a display device; and establishing a wireless connection with the selected wireless output device as taught by McIntyre '821.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it advantageous to provide an advertiser or other purveyor of information with the opportunity to automatically make intelligent directed advertising decisions by analyzing the image content of consumer digital images (*"It is an advantage of the present invention that it provides an advertiser or other*

purveyor of information with the opportunity to automatically make intelligent directed advertising decisions by analyzing the image content of consumer digital images." McIntyre '821 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Silverbrook '039 with McIntyre '821 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 31.

Regarding claim 32; Silverbrook '039 discloses where the said security key compromises at least one of a user name, password, ID number, signatures, security keys (physical or digital), biometrics, fingerprints, and a voice (*"Public-key cryptography can be used to create a digital signature. The holder of the private key can create a known hash of a message and then encrypt the hash using the private key. Anyone can then verify that the encrypted hash constitutes the "signature" of the holder of the private key with respect to that particular message by decrypting the encrypted hash using the public key and verifying the hash against the message. If the signature is appended to the message, then the recipient of the message can verify both that the message is genuine and that it has not been altered in transit."* column 31, lines 4-14).

Regarding claim 33; Silverbrook '039 discloses where the step of obtaining the said security key comprises inputting by the user or retrieving a key that was previously stored in the information apparatus (*"...when reference is made to the secure transmission of information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually happens is that the printer obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the certificate authority, uses the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret session key with the server, and then*

uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A session key, by definition, can have an

arbitrarily short lifetime." column 31, lines 32-40).

Regarding claim 34; Silverbrook '039 discloses receiving at the information apparatus

and over the wireless communication channel established with the wireless output device a

security key for authentication (*"...when reference is made to the secure transmission of*

information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually happens is that the printer

obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the certificate authority, uses

the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret session key with the server,

and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A session key, by definition, can

have an arbitrarily short lifetime." column 31, lines 32-40); comparing the received security key

with an access control list stored in the information apparatus (*"...when reference is made to the*

secure transmission of information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually

happens is that the printer obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the

certificate authority, uses the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret

session key with the server, and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A

session key, by definition, can have an arbitrarily short lifetime." column 31, lines 32-40). See

also (*"Each netpage printer is assigned a pair of unique identifiers at time of manufacture which*

are stored in read-only memory in the printer and in the netpage registration server database.

The first ID 62 is public and uniquely identifies the printer on the netpage network. The second

ID is secret and is used when the printer is first registered on the network. When the printer

connects to the netpage network for the first time after installation, it creates a signature

public/private key pair. It transmits the secret ID and the public key securely to the netpage

registration server. The server compares the secret ID against the printer's secret ID recorded in

its database, and accepts the registration if the IDs match. It then creates and signs a certificate

containing the printer's public ID and public signature key, and stores the certificate in the

registration database." column 31, lines 43-56); and if the step of comparing the received

security key is successful, granting the wireless output device a secured wireless communication

channel access to the information apparatus, thereby enabling a two way authentication and

verification for a secured bi-directional wireless communication (*"...when reference is made to*

the secure transmission of information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually

happens is that the printer obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the

certificate authority, uses the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret

session key with the server, and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A

session key, by definition, can have an arbitrarily short lifetime." column 31, lines 32-40). See

also (*"The server compares the secret ID against the printer's secret ID recorded in its database,*

and accepts the registration if the IDs match. It then creates and signs a certificate containing

the printer's public ID and public signature key, and stores the certificate in the registration

database." column 31, lines 51-56);

Regarding claim 35; Silverbrook '039 discloses receiving at the information apparatus

and over the wireless communication channel established with the wireless output device a

security key for authentication (*"...when reference is made to the secure transmission of*

information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually happens is that the printer

obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the certificate authority, uses

the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret session key with the server,

and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A session key, by definition, can have an arbitrarily short lifetime." column 31, lines 32-40); comparing the received security key with the security key in the information apparatus input by the user or previously stored in the information apparatus (*"...when reference is made to the secure transmission of information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually happens is that the printer obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the certificate authority, uses the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret session key with the server, and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A session key, by definition, can have an arbitrarily short lifetime.*" column 31, lines 32-40). See also (*"Each netpage printer is assigned a pair of unique identifiers at time of manufacture which are stored in read-only memory in the printer and in the netpage registration server database. The first ID 62 is public and uniquely identifies the printer on the netpage network. The second ID is secret and is used when the printer is first registered on the network. When the printer connects to the netpage network for the first time after installation, it creates a signature public/private key pair. It transmits the secret ID and the public key securely to the netpage registration server. The server compares the secret ID against the printer's secret ID recorded in its database, and accepts the registration if the IDs match. It then creates and signs a certificate containing the printer's public ID and public signature key, and stores the certificate in the registration database.*" column 31, lines 43-56); if the step of comparing the received security key with the security key in the information apparatus is successful, granting the wireless output device a secured wireless communication channel access to the information apparatus, thereby enabling a two way authentication and verification for a secured bi-directional wireless (*"...when reference is made*

to the secure transmission of information between a netpage printer and a server, what actually

happens is that the printer obtains the server's certificate, authenticates it with reference to the

certificate authority, uses the public key-exchange key in the certificate to exchange a secret

session key with the server, and then uses the secret session key to encrypt the message data. A

session key, by definition, can have an arbitrarily short lifetime. " column 31, lines 32-40). See

also (*"The server compares the secret ID against the printer's secret ID recorded in its database,*

and accepts the registration if the IDs match. It then creates and signs a certificate containing

the printer's public ID and public signature key, and stores the certificate in the registration

database. " column 31, lines 51-56).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Marcus T. Riley whose telephone number is 571-270-1581. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30-5:00, est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the

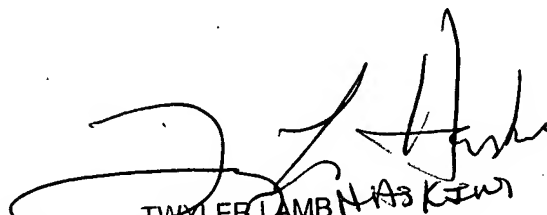organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Marcus T. Riley
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2625

TWYLER LAMB
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER